

**Some Chrysomelid Beetles from East Asia
in the California Academy of Sciences**

(Coleoptera : Chrysomelidae)

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The chrysomelid beetles recorded in the following paragraphs were mixed with many examples of East Asian coccinellid beetles sent from the California Academy of Sciences, U.S.A. to Mr. M. Miyatake of the Ehime University, Matsuyama-shi, Japan, for identification. As a result of my examination of these examples by the kind consideration of Mr. Miyatake, I found some noteworthy problems. Therefore, I will describe or record here those facts, together with a list of all specimens. I wish to express my sincere thanks to Mr. Miyatake who gave me this opportunity to study these interesting examples. Most of the examples will be sent back to the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco.

Subfamily CHRYSOMELINAE

PLAGIODERA HANOIENSIS Chen

Plagioder a hanoiensis Chen, 1934, Rech. Chrys. Chine, p. 58 (Tonkin: Hanoi); 1936, Ann. Soc. Entomol. France, 105: 167 (key), 170-171 (Tonkin: Hanoi).
SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—One example, Luichow-pen, Kwangtung, South China, 1 September 1950, J. L. Gressitt leg.

DISTRIBUTION.—North Viet-Nam; South China.

This species may be newly added to the fauna of China by the present paper.

Subfamily ALTICINAE

ARGOPISTES BIPLAGIATUS Motschulsky

Argopistes biplagiatus Motschulsky, in Schrenck, 1860, Reisen u. Forsch. Amur-Lande, 2 (2): 236, pl. xi, fig. 25 (East Siberia: Dauria and Amur).

= *Argopistes undecimmaculatus* Jacoby, 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 738-739 (Japan: Sapporo).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Three examples, Hakone, Japan, April 1895, Koebele Collection; two examples, Japan (without collecting data), Koebele Collection; one example, China (without collecting data), Koebele Collection; one example, Hong Kong (without collecting data), Armitage Collection; one example, Tai Yong, East Kwantung, China, 4 August 1936, J. L. Gressitt leg.

DISTRIBUTION.—East Siberia; Japan; China.

ARGOPISTES COCCINELLIFORMIS Csiki

Argopistes coccinelliformis Csiki, in Junk-Schenkling, 1940, Col. Cat., 169: 524 (Japan and Loo-Choo) (nom. nov. pro. *A. coccinelloides* Baly, 1874); Chûjô

and Kimoto, 1961, Pacific Ins., 3 (1): 174 (Indo-China, South China, Formosa, Korea, Ryukyu Islands, Japan and Bonin Island).

= *Argopistes coccinelloides* (nec Suffrian, 1868) Baly, 1874, Trans. Entomol. Soc. London, p. 202 (Japan).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—One example, Okinawa, April 1912, J. C. Thompson leg.; one example, Mimasaka, Japan, July 1912, J. C. Thompson leg.

DISTRIBUTION.—Japan; Bonin Island; Loochoos; Korea; South China; Formosa; Indo-China.

ARGOPUS FORTUNEI Baly

Argopus fortunei Baly, 1877, Trans. Entomol. Soc. London, p. 181 (China).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—One example, Foochow, China (without collecting data), presented by C. R. Kellogg.

DISTRIBUTION.—South China; Yunnan; North Viet-Nam.

CHILOCORISTES FUNESTA Weise

Chilocoristes funesta Weise, 1909 (1910), Verh. Nat. Ver. Brünn, 48: 41 (Burma: Pegu); Chen, 1934, Sinensia, 5 (3-4): 320-321, fig. 63 (Yunnan, Tonkin, and Pegu); Heikertinger and Csiki, in Junk-Schenkling, 1940, Col. Cat., 169: 527 (Burma, Tonkin, and Yunnan).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Three examples, Hong San, southeast Kiangsi, China, 15 July 1936, J. L. Gressitt leg.; two examples, Liungchon San, southwest Fukien, China, 21 July 1936, J. L. Gressitt leg.

DISTRIBUTION.—Burma; North Viet-Nam; Yunnan; South China.

This is a new record of this species from the South and Southeast districts of China.

CHILOCORISTES PALLIDUS (Baly)

Acrocrypta pallida Baly, 1876, Entomol. Monthly Mag., 13: 224 (Sumatra).

Chilocoristes pallidus (Baly), Chen, 1933, Sinensia, 3 (9): 240 (Island Hainan); 1934, Stylops, 3 (4): 73 (transferred from the genus *Acrocrypta* to the present genus); Heikertinger and Csiki, in Junk-Schenkling, 1940, Col. Cat., 169: 527 (Sumatra and Hainan).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—One example, Fan Ta, Island Hainan, 17 July 1935, J. L. Gressitt leg.; one example, Dwa Bi, Island Hainan, 20 July 1935, J. L. Gressitt leg.

DISTRIBUTION.—Sumatra; Island Hainan.

Neorthaea gressitti Chûjô, new species

Body very strongly rounded in its outline, only a little longer than broad, strongly narrowed in front and behind, very strongly convex on the dorsum. General color black, very strongly lustrous, without metallic sheen; labrum dark yellow-brown, palpi dark red-brown, antennae dark yellow- to red-brown, with the terminal segments slightly infuscated, scutellum piceous, and tarsi red-brown to piceous.

Head.—Front-vertical area very highly convex, finely but sparsely punctured at the median area, and very strongly and broadly excavated and smooth at each side as usual; clypeus distinctly limited from frons by an interantennal transverse impression, gently convex, smooth and finely but sparsely punctured on the

postmedian area, alutaceous or roughly shagreened on the other parts. Antennae about a half as long as the body; first segment the longest, thickened terminally and somewhat bent, second thinner and shorter than the first, but much thicker and not shorter than the third, third most slender, fourth the shortest but broader than the third, fifth more strongly dilated terminally than in the fourth and nearly equal in length to the third, sixth through tenth distinctly dilated terminally in each and almost equal in length with one another, eleventh about as wide as the tenth but much longer than the latter and a little shorter than the first, with the apex pointed. Pronotum very much broader than long, strongly narrowed anteriorly; front border narrowly bordered and deeply emarginated, front corners nearly right angle in each, with a denticular projection which bears a distinct setigerous pore at its outer end, lateral borders sharply ridged and slightly rounded, basal corners rounded with a distinct setigerous pore, basal border narrowly margined and arched posteriorly with the median part especially strongly arched towards the scutellum; dorsum transversely convex, finely and closely punctured, with a distinct furrow closely along each lateral border and an obtuse short notch at each side just before the inside of humerus. Scutellum obtrigonal, with the apex not sharply angulated and the surface flattish and rather faintly shagreened. Elytra somewhat broader at the base than the pronotum, strongly rounded at the basal corners and also at each side and apex; dorsum very strongly convex, distinctly and closely clothed larger punctures (these punctures forming irregular but partly regular files) and finer punctures placed confusedly; basal two-thirds of lateromarginal areas distinguish their convexity in a good width from the discal area and lacking the coarser punctures on them, but finely and sparsely punctured; humeri distinctly convex, sparsely clothed with very fine punctures; elytral epipleura very broad and distinctly concave at the posterior end, impunctate but not smooth.

Underside distinctly pubescent-punctate; intercoxal area of prosternum broad; acetabula closed behind; mesosternum broad between the mesocoxae, very deeply furrowed transversely, concealed under the very medioanterior projection of metasternum in the natural state. Legs robust; femora distinctly grooved at the underside respectively for the reception of the corresponding tibia when in repose; third tarsal segment of each tarsus bilobed; claws strongly appendiculate.

Length.—4.25–4.50 mm.

Holotype.—MT. DOME, ISLAND HAINAN, SOUTH CHINA, 13 July 1935, J. L. Gressitt leg.; 1 paratype, Dwa Bi, Island Hainan, South China, 22 July 1935, J. L. Gressitt leg.

DISTRIBUTION.—Island Hainan (South China).

This new species is somewhat allied to *N. fulva* (Jacoby) from India in the body without a metallic sheen which is commonly seen in the other known species of this genus, but is separated from the Jacoby species by the following characteristics: body smaller and deep black in the general coloration, front-vertical area and the medioposterior raised area of clypeus finely but distinctly punctured, third segment of antenna not longer than fourth, humeri and lateromarginal areas of

elytra rather finely but distinctly punctured, elytral epipleura impunctate, etc.

Viewed from a different point, the present species is somewhat allied to *N. micans* (Baly, 1875) from India, Burma, Malaya, North Viet-Nam, South China, Sumtra, Java, and Borneo, but is distinguished from the Baly species in the following points: body much smaller (much less than 5.0 mm), deep black in the coloration of dorsum, without metallic luster, front-vertical raised area finely but distinctly punctured, pronotum more strongly punctured, characteristically punctured on the elytra, etc.

The trivial name of this new species is dedicated to Dr. J. L. Gressitt who is the first collector of these interesting specimens.

SCHENKLINGIA MIWAI (Chûjô)

Eucycla miwai Chûjô, 1937, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 27 (162): 52 (key), 53-54 (Formosa: Rimogan).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—One example, Shinten, North Formosa, 3 February 1932, J. L. Gressitt leg.

DISTRIBUTION.—Formosa.

SPHAERODERMA APICALE Baly

Sphaeroderma apicalis Baly, 1874, Trans. Entomol. Soc. London, pp. 205-206 (Japan: Nagasaki).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—One example, Hong San, southeast Kiangsi, China, 29 June 1936, J. L. Gressitt leg.; one example, Tai-ka, Tin-tong, Long-chong District, Kwangtung, South China, 7 August 1947, Tseng et Lam leg.

DISTRIBUTION.—Japan; South China; Formosa; North Viet-Nam. South China may be a newly recorded locality for this species.

SPHAERODERMA ATRUM Jacoby

Sphaeroderma atra Jacoby, 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 735-736 (Japan: Oyama, Kiga 7 Nikko).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—One example, Japan (without collecting data), Koebele Collection.

DISTRIBUTION.—Japan.

SPHAERODERMA FUSCICORNE Baly

Sphaeroderma fuscicornis Baly, 1864, Entomol. Monthly Mag., 1: 134 (China); 1874, Trans. Entomol. Soc. London, pp. 202-203 (Japan: Nagasaki and Tsu Sima).

Sphaeroderma fuscicornis Baly var. *b.* Jacoby, 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 735 (Japan: Kashiwagi, Tsumago and Fukushima, together with the nominate form by Baly).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Two examples, Nikko, Japan (without collecting data), Koebele Collection.

DISTRIBUTION.—China; Japan

One of the present examples belongs to the form described by Jacoby, 1885, as the var. *b.* of *S. fuscicorne* Baly, 1874, which has the elytra completely black, and the metathorax and metafemora piceous to black.

SPHAERODERMA TIBIALE Chûjô

Sphaeroderma tibialis Chûjô, 1937, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 27 (161): 37 (key), 41 (Formosa: Shinchiku).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—One example, Rokki, South Formosa, 14 May 1934, J. L. Gressitt leg.

DISTRIBUTION.—Formosa.

This species was described with a single example and the sex of it was not marked in the original description. However, judging from the structure of its anterior legs described in the original description, it may be thought a male example. In the present (female) example the anterior legs are not specialized.

***Lachnestes singalensis* (Dohrn), a Lygaeid New to the
Western Hemisphere
(Hemiptera)**

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Lachnestes singalensis (Dohrn) is a lygaeid of wide distribution in the Oriental and Ethiopian regions. It was originally described by Dohrn (1860) from Ceylon and subsequently has been reported from India by Walker (1872), Atkinson (1882), Lethierry and Severin (1894) (all as *Rhyparochromus semilucens*), Distant (1901) (as *Rhyparochromus convelatus*), Distant (1904, 1913), Maxwell-Lefroy (1909*a, b*), Bergroth (1915), Chatterjee (1937), Bhasin (1953), Hoberlandt (1954), Parshad (1957, 1958); Madagascar by Distant (1904, 1913), Hoberlandt (1954); Seychelles Islands by Distant (1913); Nyasaland by Distant (1918) (as *Aphanus nigrellus*); French Sudan by Hoberlandt (1954); Central Africa, Natal by Lindberg (1958); Kenya by LePelley (1960) (see Slater, 1964, for the references cited above).

Therefore, it is of great interest that the junior author was able to collect a considerable series of this Old World species on 28 July 1952

¹ This work was supported by a Grant-in-Aid from the National Science Foundation.

² Supported, in part, by the General Research Fund, Oregon State University.